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 FREEDOM COMMITTEE
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 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: C00547984

January 29, 2015

To: FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Dear: Federal Election Committee,

In regard to 104.5(a).Quarterly reports-

It has been a contemptuous quarter with corporate headhunting and undermining and the possibilities of numerous financial crimes- and one continues to be astounded at this less than timid regression in statistics. Yet, plagued by hypocrisy and our fundamental right to maturate, FREEDOM COMMITTEE remains afloat.

Strange as it were others are aware of this quarterly report and have made mention of ?poignant? utterance and comment here of stable precedence, which not contrary to the truth will also remain an objective.

I have secured an account with a State Bank as expressed on the Form 1 document, stating name and address as depository.

This is a checking account of my own accord. As an Auditor and as a Certified Public Accountant it has come to my attention numerous instances of noncompliance not committed by FREEDOM COMMITTEE but instead by numerous individuals of entities of whom tried to permanently remove the FREEDOM COMMITTEE and its affiliates since the New Year of 2015. I am reporting instances of noncompliance, as appropriate:

.01 auditor should determine confidence level based on compliance control risk.

For example, as an auditor I determine compliance controls are effective, as an auditor I may use an 80 percent confidence level or if ineffective, a 95 percent confidence level. Tolerable rate is the rate of transactions not in compliance that could exist in the population without causing the auditor to believe the noncompliance rate is too high. GAO auditors generally use a 5 percent tolerable rate. Since the auditor will assess the impact of all identified noncompliance, many auditors use zero as the expected population deviation rate. Using the above factors yields the sample sizes in Table 460.1.

Table 460.1: Compliance Controls, Confidence Level, and Minimum Sample Size

Compliance ControlsConfidence LevelMinimum Sample Size*

Effective	80 percent	32
Not Effective	95 percent	58

*Tolerable rate of 5 percent, expected population deviation rate of zero and a population over 5,000 items. If the population is smaller, the auditor may ask the statistician to calculate a reduced sample size and to evaluate the results.

Effective compliance controls provide reasonable assurance that the accumulation/summarization of transactional information is accurate, complete, and within authorized limits. FREEDOM COMMITTEE simply contends if many entities were in compliance this committee would have numerous assets of which to report, not instead this ill defined rhetoric.

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ACCOUNT VALUE SUMMARY

ACCOUNT THIS PERIOD LAST PERIOD CHANGE IN VALUE

Equities (Stocks and ETFs)

\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00

Mutual Funds \$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00

Cash Balance - FDIC Insured1

\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00

Cash Balance - Money Market Fund

\$0.00 \$0.00 \$0.00

Total or Other Total

Slashed tires: -\$300.00

Computer Equipment- Estimate: -\$1194.00

Routine Monthly: -\$500.00

Estimated Computer Equip/Routine: \$1694.00

Estimate of damage since 12/ 31/ 2014 Total: \$10,678.00

EARNINGS SUMMARY

EARNINGS TYPE	THIS PERIOD	YEAR-TO-DATE
Earned Interest	\$0.00	\$0.00
Dividends		
See broker (if necessary)	\$0.00	\$0.00

As numerous incidents of noncompliance have been reported it is again very sad to recognize this concept from a compensatory standpoint. Through compliance and from a Compliance Checklist and as an auditor I determined the law is significant from a qualitative standpoint and as an auditor I have documented briefly the reasons for this conclusion. Laws involving General Compliance from Checklist (802) all pertain to the following:

The Ant deficiency Act, Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (FCRA), Provisions Governing Claims of the U.S. Government as provided primarily in 31 U.S.C. 3711-3720E (Including the Debt Collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA), Prompt Payment Act, Pay and Allowance System for Civilian Employees as Provided Primarily in Chapters 51-59 of Title 5, U.S. Code.

Other frequently encountered laws contained in supplements to the General Compliance Checklist (Form 802) are also very important here as well: Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, Federal Employees? Compensation Act and the Federal Employees? Retirement System Act of 1986.

Of all of the above listed within this structure of General Compliance, the Civil Service Retirement Act, Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, Federal Employees? Compensation Act, Federal Employees? Retirement System Act of 1986 currently are foremost in there stubborn participation in rueful malice and hypocrisy.

FREEDOM COMMITTEE is a business and it also contends and has supporting documentation of which to establish the following conclusion. In regard to Prompt Payment Act, 31 U.S.C. 3901- 3907 The Prompt Payment Act requires federal entities to make payments for property or services by the due date specified in the related contract or, if a payment date is not specified in the contract, generally 30 days after the invoice for the amount due is received. If payments are not made within the appropriate period, the entity shall pay an interest penalty. Also, discounts offered by vendors may be taken only during the specified period. If they are taken after the time period has expired, an interest penalty shall be paid.

Do the entity?s mentioned above payments for property or services subject to the Prompt Payment Act for the audit period exceed planning materiality or did the auditor determine that the Prompt Payment Act could have a direct and material

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effect on the entity's financial statements?

As previously mentioned FREEDOM COMMITTEE is a business and has sent numerous invoices for a period of over 16 months or more, many of which if said invoicing had been paid, in a timely fashion it would of course preclude financial independence perhaps beneficial to this committee. As an auditor I have determined that the Prompt Payment Act could have a direct and material effect on the entity's financial statements, and thus conclude reference to FREEDOM COMMITTEE'S financial statements.

Also within these criteria I may complete this program or prepare equivalent documentation only if provisions of the Prompt Payment Act are significant as indicated on Form 802 - General Compliance Checklist at FAM 802-7. These procedures test compliance with the provisions listed on the Compliance Summary. OMB Guidance on the Prompt Payment Act is included in 5 C.F.R. Part 1315.

I have also investigated any differences between the amount of interest penalty calculated by myself as auditor and the amount paid by the entity, including any instances when an interest penalty was owed but not paid. I also investigated any instances when the proper appropriation account was not charged. In this instance all invoicing relative to this potential audit indicates no payments have been made to this business at this time, hence indicating nonpayment.

FREEDOM COMMITTEE budget controls over summarization of expenditure balances were discussed and had been planned for the New Year of 2015 with itinerary and estimates which were ruefully menaced by perpetrators and have not been utilized and therefore are not reported. The negligent behavior of such perpetrators is ill defined and unwarranted and costly-and disliked.

Please make no mistake in understanding FREEDOM COMMITTEE does not condone superfluous supposition nor licentious allegations thus used by aggressive politics nor brutal attacks of oppression or intimidation. Let ?freedom? ring!

Lastly and briefly but not without total regard for those in similar positions, Federal Employees Health Benefits Act, 5 U.S.C. Chapter 89. This law provides health insurance coverage to employees who elect health insurance benefits. For each employee who elects coverage, the entity pays an amount set by OPM for insurance costs. The entity portion cannot exceed 75 percent of the insurance cost. The employee pays the remainder of the total cost. Information on the employee and entity cost of the insurance is published by OPM. The entity withholds the amount of the employee's portion of the cost from the employee's pay and remits this amount, along with its own contribution, to Treasury.

The FMS for example has an outstanding bill and is within these criteria. As an auditor I have determined the materiality and as an auditor I have determined that the Federal Employees Health Benefits Act could have a direct and material effect on the entity's financial statements, in this instance, FREEDOM COMMITTEE and its financial statements. The monetary value of resources used or sacrificed or liabilities incurred to achieve an objective, such as to acquire or produce a good or to perform an activity or service reflects as ?cost?. Both the FMS, (Financial Management System) within the Federal Reserve and the OPM, DEA, Navy and in regard to compensation and insurance costs have not made completed payroll requirements for myself as Federal Employee nor as in vendor compliance, nor as in Central Payroll for the Department of Health and Human Services for applicable pay schedules or pay rates at appropriate pay rates, for computer processing several of which are transaction based.

The above named entities, in preceding paragraph, FMS, OPM, DHHS, DEA and NAVY , do not appear to be in compliance based on the results of tests performed and as an auditor should I discuss these matters with OGC and, when appropriate,

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Special Investigator Unit to conclude if noncompliance actually has occurred and the implications of such noncompliance? Perhaps I should unless remedy can be expeditious.

I would like to remind the Federal Election Committee it is not always in my best interest to explore and identify the weakness in compliance controls that allowed the noncompliance in the first place and this is contrary to my fundamental rights as an American and our fundamental rights as FREEDOM COMMITTEE and all it represents. Thus I have also reported

the nature of

any weakness in compliance controls and consider modification of the opinion on internal control as appropriate (see FAM 580.32-.61); and I have consider the implications of any instances of noncompliance on the financial statements; and have reported instances of noncompliance, as appropriate (see FAM 580.67-.75).

I would like to ask the Federal Election Committee for assistance for payment for the above monetary estimate indicated for damage to FREEDOM COMMITTEE and my Presidential Campaign pursuits since December 31, 2014 to this date. The remaining compensatory issues, although briefly apprised are now made public.

While serving this great country and under the premise of the law as a physician/scientist and through my political fortitude, service obligations and in lieu of compensatory responsibilities 104.5(a).Quarterly reports- this is my report to Congress.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

USCMDR DIANE CHISESI, PI. ENG.MD. QAE COTR SO AO PHD, TREASURER
Treasurer Freedom Committee

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